FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

The Cronin Jury Now a Unit for General Conviction.

JUROR CULVER IN LINE.

A Colleague's Belligerent Attitude Brings Him to Time.

NO PUNISHMENT IS YET FIXED.

But it is Expected to be Ready, With the Verdict, This Morning.

MRS. GOLVER INTERVIEWED AT HOME

Late yesterday afternoon the crowd about the Chicago Court House waiting to hear from the Cronin jury received word that at last the 12 men were a unit for conviction. The information came so straight that it was not long before the most skeptical man was convinced that the rumor was true, and left the building, assured that this morning a verdict of guilty as to all five defendants will be returned. Some odd stories are told of the way in which the obstinate juror, Culver, was brought to time.

PREVIOUS TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE. CHICAGO, December 15 .- The jurors in

the Cronin case have at last come to an agreement. They are now a unit for the conviction of the five prisoners, but the punishment has not yet been assessed. A verdiet may be expected to-morrow. Juror Culver, it is still claimed, held out against the conviction of some of the prisoners, and was brought to time only after a brother juror had assumed a belligerent attitude. One of the rumors was to the effect that this examperated juror went so far as to remove his coat and vest and fold his hands.

It is evident, however, that the 12 men have had a stormy session ever since they began to ballot. Lights have burned in their room until late in the morning, and there is plenty of proof to show that the discussions have at times been so turbulent as to arouse the drowsy bailiffs, who have been sitting as sentinels on the stairs. CULVER BROUGHT TO TIME,

The jurors have now been out for over two days, but it is declared on good authority that they did not do anything tangible until late to-day, and that was only after Juror Marlowe, weary of the obstinacy of

Court building. Nobody knew who started the rumor, but it seemed to be straight enough to please everybody. It was said that one of the bailiffs who had been standing guard over the 12 men had fathered the

The report about the belligerency of Juror Marlowe toward Juror Culver came in the same mysterious way, and from the same anonymous bailiff.

WHY THE REPORTS WERE BELIEVED. Both reports were believed by the crowd, because officers in high authority, when pressed for confirmation or denial of the stories, were non-committal.

Another report which came from the same source, and presumably down the iron stairs leading up to the secret chamber, was to the effect that before Marlowe made his hostile demonstration the 11 jurors who were opposed to Culver declared that if the Evanston man did not recede from his strange position they would report to the court that they had balloted for conviction from the start, so that their obstinate colleague must take the consequences of a disagreement upon his own shoulders.

The arguments of his associates evidently dows in the top floor of the smoky old build- ensued, the Judge replying: ing the jurors could see the auxiety with

which the people awaited their vordict. THE CURBSTONE JURY.

Stretched along the curbstone on the opposite side of the street was a line of men which kept its solid alignment from early morning until lights began to twinkle in the jary room. There were also many women in line, and at one time three or four children, too young to stand alone, sat in a group in the doorway of one of the stores.

Yerdick, 28 you term them. It hery were not, it would mean that the opinions of each of the 12 men were identical upon the question of goilt, immediately upon retiring. As a matter of fact that is rarely, if ever, the case. In a case where there is so much to consider as this, jury room. There were also many women group in the doorway of one of the stores. Big policemen strolled around the Criminal Court building and kept the crowd of curiosity seekers from climbing up the broad

stone steps which lead to the main entrance. The bright sunshine and the possibility of a sensation drew thousands of Sunday idlers to the building, but the glistening clubs of the policemen mutely pointed to them the way across the street. There were three two, if necessary. Is such your intention? uniformed officers at the Dearborn street Of course, it would be improper

dened with their stocks. Some of the cries of the little merchants, which were not at all complimentary to the grim-faced Culver, must have pierced the dirty windows of the jury room and set the obstinate juror to

one of the attorneys for the defense was present. State's Attorney Longenecker, wearing a silk hat, which has lost all of its luster within the past 48 hours, seemed more confident than he did the previous night, when all the reports were to the effect that Juror Culver would hang out for acquittal if the struggle with his colleagues lasted all winter. About 5 o'clock the little prosecutor summoned his wife to the telephone, and said he would not be home until a verdict had been reached. Then he turned round and told everybody that it was the first Sunday he had ever remained away from home. Judge McConnell, looking prim and dignified in a new Prince Albert coat, came early to the building, but sought the seclusion of Judge Grinnell's chamber, where he sat nearly all afternoon waiting for some communication from the jury room,

SEEPTICS LOATH TO LEAVE. Shortly after 5 o'clock it was announced from the iron staircase that the judge had gone home for the night, and that the court gone home for the night, and that the courte would be thrown open at 10 o'clock in the morning. This declaration, coming after a day of weary waiting, provoked an outburst of cheering, but nobody saw Judge McConnell leave the building, and it was nearly 7 o'clock before the last skeptical man passed through the heavily-guarded doors to the dimly-lighted street.

Captain T. F. O'Connor, who told the story in court of the story meeting of

story in court of the stormy meeting of Camp 20 on February 8, sat in the State's Attorney's office nearly all afternoon, strok-ing his gray imperial and soliciting in-formation from nearly everybody he knew. He almost despaired of a satisfactory ver-dict, and bemoaned his fate because he couldn't stand outside the jury room for a

FEARED THE RESULT.

Lawyer W. J. Hynes, the personal friend of Dr. Cronin in his life, and the great Irish advocate who in his argument to the jury declared that the phosphorescence of a putrid conscience would yet reveal the inwardness of the plot, entered the State's Attorney's office late in the afternoon, with his stiff hat pulled down over his ears. He had no opinion to express, but it was evi-

dent from his manner that he was appre-hensive of the result.

A little round-shouldered man with bright eyes peeping from beneath shaggy eyebrows, and wearing a loosely-buttoned overcoat, flitted through the crowd just before the announcent was made that Judge McConnell had gone home for the night. He wore a stiff hat, with a badge of mourning running almost to the crown. Although there was perhaps 200 men lounging about in the dismal light cast by the gas burners, nobody appeared to know the stranger. His wrin-kled and mottled hands were tightly

THE DOCTOR'S BROTHER. He peered around inquiringly, and then glancing nervously up the iron stairway, slid out of the room as silently as he had come. The little stranger was John Joseph Cronin, the brother of the murdered patriot.
The big dingy Criminal Court building,
with its restless crowds, has a peculiar
fascination for the man. He is always there when court is in session, and yet few persons

whow him because of his timid ways.

Over in the Dearborn street room, where
the verdict will be read, Sheriff Matson was superintending the work of cleaning the great chamber. Three women were sweephis colleague from Evanston, partially dis-ing the carpet, and two bailiffs were ar-ranging the chairs, as they have been doing ever since the case began. It was evident from the Sheriff's action that he expected a It was dark when the report that the jury had at last come to an agreement reached prisoners chairs were placed in line, and the crowd on the main floor of the Criminal the seats of the jurors, which had been disdict, were arranged in two long rows. When the Sheriff left the room, all was in readi-ness for the reception of the jurors when

they march over the iron bridge of sighs to make their formal report to the court. THE PRISONERS CONTENTED. The prisoners were in good humor all day, notwithstanding the terrible ordeal through which the were passing. This was no doub owing to the absence of official information from the jury room. No news was good news to the quintet, and they sed the time smoking and talking with their guards. Beggs was far more nervous

showed no signs of breaking down. At midnight the grim looking court building was deserted, lights gleamed through the windows of the jury room, a guard of bailiffs sat along the staircase, and outside in the moonlight were a half dozen officers marching heavily over the flag-

IDEAS OF THE JUDGE. He Thinks the Jury Has Agreed or Will Surely Do So - The Steps That Would be Taken in Case of a Disagreement.

CHICAGO, December 15 .- Judge McConset Juror Culver to thinking, for it was not | nell was seen by a reporter this afternoon, long before the 12 men, weary from two and asked if he shared in the general be nights' wrangling, sat down to accomplish lief that there would be a disagreement in something in harmony. From their win- the Cronin case. The following interview

I do not. I feel quite confident that the jury will agree in time. There is no good reason for this hasty conclusion of a disagreement. There are thousands of instances where juries have been out much longer than this, and yet finally agreed upon a verdict. You anticipate a sort of compromise verdict,

then?
All verdicts are naturally "compromised' verdicts, as you term them. If they were not of fact that is rarely, if ever, the case. In a case where there is so much to consider as this, a departure from the rule could hardly be expected. The verdict of the jury is necessarily a composite one. It is intended to be. If it were not, there would be no need of 12 men, but the jury might just as well be composed of one. It is the concessus of opinion that the law contemplates as being the most likely to insure justice.

RIGHT TO THE POINT. It is stated that you intend to keep the jury out until they do agree in the case-a week or uniformed officers at the Dearborn street entrance, where the people have been surging for the past three months on their way to the courtroom. Ten more policement guarded the four corners of the building. The main entrance before which the crowd was massed, was patrolled by detectives who numbered more than a score.

ALL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

Every possible precaution was taken to prevent any demonstration by the anti-Cronin members of the Clan-na-Gael, who have been charged with contemplating pretty nearly everything, from the hurling of a bomb among the jurors in case of an adverse verdict to the assassination of John Devoy, William J.*Hynes, Luther Lafin Mills and Dr. Guerin. A man who placed his foot on the stone steps was promptly challenged, and unless he could show that he had important business within the building he was turned away.

During the early morning hours the streets around the jail rang with the shrill cries of newsboys who were heavily burdened with their stocks. Some of the cries of mild of the juror.

Two, if necessary, Is such your intention? Of course, it would be improper for me to state at this time my intentions, eventf I could anticipate the causes which might lead to such a determination. If must be borne in mind, however, that the Court must necessarily case. Dropping the Cronin case altogether. It will llustrate with an imaginary tase. Suppose we have a case where it mes are argued upon the question of the guilt of the defendant and the twelfth believes in his innocence. That jury, we will say, is kept out two or three days, and the status of opinion is the same—the one man still holding out against the II. Suppose, then, as you sugainst the II. Suppose, then, as you sugainst the line and every independent of the guilt of the defendant and the twelfth believes in his innocence. That jury, we will say, is kept out two or three days, and the status of opinion is the same—the one man still holding out against the II. Suppose, then, as you sugainst the II. Suppose, then, as you sugains

an inquisition to extort judgment from the mind of the jurot.

Have you received any request from the jury for special instructions since its retirement?

I have not. I have never been in the jury. thinking.

THE PHIVILEGED CROWD.

The crowd within the building surged about the Signe's Afterney's effice, on the main flow, and through the corridor. Not

defendants and their attorneys interpret to the jury's satisfaction the law applying to the evidence. No such request has been made, and no reasing of the record of evidence has been maked for. In case of a disagreement of the jury, will be case be tried again before you, or can the isfendants take a change of venue out of the ountry

county?

The defendants can, by the customary affi-daylis, take a change of venue from ten con-secutive Judges, and probably succeed in hav-ing it tried out of the county. There are five defendants, and each defendant can twice have

defendants, and each defendant can twice have the opportunity of demanding a change of venues so that a change could be successively taken from ten Judgea.

What county would these changes of venue probably take the case to eventually?

Likely to Lake, or Ju Page county. They are the nearest counties to Cook. Remember now, in answering these question, I am not attempting to predict what the defendants' attorneys would do, but simply what they could do under the law by availing themselves of all its provisions.

MRS. CULVER TALKS.

She Has Perfect Confidence in the Integrity of Her Husband-No Attempt Made Through Her to Influence Him

Sensations Denied. EVANSTON, ILL., December 15 .- A reorter called to-night at the home of John Culver, the supposed objecting juror in the Cronin case, and had a long interview with his wife, Mrs. Mary J. Culver, who was charged with having had some secret and presumably improper conversation with her husband just before the jury retired. He found the family in a great state of agitation over all the reports in the morning papers. The youngest child on its mother's knee was constantly repeating: "What has father done? What has father done? Why don't he come home?"

Mrs. Culver, in the presence of her family, spoke of her actions Friday as follows:

MRS, CULVER'S STATEMENT. In the morning I sent down my eldest son that I would not take dinner with Mr. Culver, as I had been accustomed to do, in the courtroom. I told Mr. Santa the same thing when he called my husband. There was a wire railing between us, and we were at least five feet apart all the while. I said: "Well, I won't take dinner with you to-day, but will come to the hotel after court to-day," Mr. Culver said: "Yes, John told we this morning." My son had seen him in the morning at the hotel, as well as Bailiff Santa. The entire conversation was in the presence of the bailiff, and I have given the exact words, as nearly as I can recollect them. I do not think a private conversation would have been allowed. I should have expected to have been arrested if I had tried it.

Mrs, Culver, you know that these supposed conversations are based on the belief that your husband had been bribed. What shall I say about that? that I would not take dinner with Mr. Culver,

FLAT AND POSITIVE It is that which troubles us most. I have never spoken to any agent of the defense. I have never heard any proposition looking to the payment of any money. I have never had any conversation with my husband which I should hesitate to make absolutely public. I have never had any communication with any person. I never made any agreement with reference to Mr. Culver, or his duties as a juror. I do not believe there is a man on earth who could britbe him, and I do not think our friends or neighbors here could of would think differently. I do not know Mr. Culver's position in the case, I do know that my son and my husband's partner met Judge Longenecker tonight, and that the Judge expressed himself as confident of my husband's integrity. Mr. Culver is a very determined man. If he believed he was right he would stick it out, in spite of the whole world. That is a characteristic which everybody knows. If anyone attempts to bully him or browbeat him or insult him, it will only make him more determined. He has already been poisoned with tobacco smoke, which he hattes, from the others, and I am afraid his health will be rained; but no fear of sickness or even death would make him swerre a bit from his notions of what is right.

Mrs. Culver has memored a letter over her never spoken to any agent of the defense. I

Mrs. Culver has prepared a letter, over her own signature, and sent it to the Chicago papers for publication.

A STEAMER LINE PROZEN OUT.

No Dock Accommodations at Baltimere for the Furness Company. BALTIMORE, December 15 .- The Furness line of steamers will in all probability be forced to withdraw its business from this city. It appears that about a week or so

ago the Furness line received written notifi-ant one, and it is proposed to extend to that cation from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-town the free delivery system at the beginroad Company that after January 1, 1890, the company would not furnish accommoda-tions to the Furness line, and would not quote their rates to the West or give them "through bills of lading." This, of course, means that the steamship company must quit pier 32, at Locust point, now used by it as a wharf for loading and unloading their

freight.
The Furness line is naturally compelled to seek dock accommodations elsewhere, and they have already made arrangements for wharfage for several of their vessels at Newport News, Va., where they can get the same rates as here and save the time neces sary to come up the Chesapeake Bay.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Three Magazines Go Up, Setting Fire Two Tanks of Oil.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAE TO THE DISPATCEL TITUSSILLE, December 15 .- Three sepa rate glycerine magazines blew up this morning at North Clarendon, about seven miles above Warren, Pa. The amount of glycerine explored was over ten tons. The magazines were owned by the Rock Glycerne Company, John Kuhn and a Mr. Mc-Kay. The explosion set fire to two 25,000 parrel tanks full of oil belonging to the National Transit Company. They are still burning and will be total losses. Several oil derricks and small wooden tanks were also burned. No one, so far as can be learned, was injured. Nearly every window in Clarendon was broken, and much damage was done to surrounding property. No cause is assigned for the ac-cident. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Oil men claim it to be the greatest explo-sion of the kind in the history of the oil

PUNERAL SERVICES AT VENICE.

The Remains of Robert Browning in Their Temporary Resting Pince. VENICE. December 15 .- Many diplo mats and officials and a large number of English and American residents, including Mrs. Bronson, an intimate friend of the poet, was present at the Robert Browning services to-day. The cortege started at 4 c'clock. The body had been placed in a splendid funeral barge, which was towed by a steamer of the Boyal navy. On the barge as a guard of honor were members of the Municipal Guard and firemen. The family and intimate friends followed in separate

gondolas.

The coffin was deposited in the central chapel of the cemetery of St. Michael, where it will remain until the conclusion of the formalities attending its transportation to Loudon. Prime Minister Crispi sent a message of condolence to the family of the poet. A memorial tablet will be placed in the forced of the Palers. the facade of the Palenzo Rezzonico.

250,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY

Burned in the Buffalo Exchange Elevator. With a Less of \$225,000. BUFFALO, N. Y., December 15 .- The Ex-

change elevator, with a storage capacity of 356,000 bushels, the property, of Greene & Bloomer, together with 250,000 bushels of barley, was totally destroyed by fire at about 3 o'clock this morning. The elevator was the most eligibly located and the best equipped of any in Buffalo.

The barley was valued at \$125,000 and the elevator at \$100,000. The amount of insurance is as and any or CANNOT BE HURRIED.

PITTSBURG. MONDAY,

The President Insists on Postmasters Serving Out Their Terms.

GRUMBLING WILL NOT MOVE HIM. Candidates for a Number of Western Pennsvivania Offices

GETTING VERY ANGRY AT EACH OTHER,

in Unpleasant Task for Congressmen to Make Their

Despite a general protest on the part of Republican Congressmen who wish the Democratic postmasters in their districts uraed out to make room for Republicans, the President insists on the present incumbents serving out their terms, as their predecessors were allowed to do by Cleveland, The delay is developing considerable hard feeling among the aspirants.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, December 15 .- There is a ery general growl among the Republican ngressmen over the dilatory manner in which changes are being made in the postoffices through the country. The policy laid down by the President, permitting the pres-ent incumbents to serve out their full terms, is being adhered to in most cases, and the Congressmen don't like it a little bit.

The Pennsylvania members are among the kickers. Up in the western part of the State there are a large number of postoffices of the Presidental class, in which the Democratic incumbents are still comfortably fixed and drawing their pay with customary regularity. In many of these cases the Congressmen have no hopes of making any changes for four or five months, and in every one of them they have been informed that the full term of the commissions will be filled out.

FOLLOWING A PRECEDENT. This is encouraging news to the Demoeratic postmasters, but hardly so to the Republican caudidates, though, in the majority of instanc , President Cleveland allowed the postmasters whom he found in office to serve out their terms. Some of them, in fact, exceeded the time limits of their commissions. There are no charges against the present postmasters, except that they are Democrats, and while partisans will say that that is charge enough, under the present administration, it is not suff-

cient to insure their removal.

There is quite a fight over the McKeesport office, and it is likely to develop a good deal of ill feeling and bitterness before the question is settled. It has been decided not to make the change until the commission of the present incumbent expires, which will not be until February 10,

A HARD NUT TO CRACE. The principal candidates are Messrs. W. The principal candidates are Messrs. W. S. Harrison, Joseph A. Stone, Robert Smiley and Emory Thompson. Everyone of them is indorsed in the warmest and strongest way, and it would be very difficult to tell from the petitions and other documents filed by the respective, candidates which one of them was the most popular in the community. The salestion of a successor to the passmane shape it this place will be a hard nut for Congressman Ray to cruck.

The question as to who will sell stamps at The question as to who will sell stamps at Uniontown will also be settled on February 10, the commissions at that piece and at McKeesport expiring on the same day. The applicants are Messrs. Robert I. Patterson, O. J. Sturgis, William Harrader and Chas. S. Gause. This is another case in which it

will be a difficult matter to make a selec-At Washington Congressman Ray has already solved the question. He has recommended Mr. William H. Underwood, an old soldier, to be postmaster at that place. The Washington office is quite an import-

ning of the new year. NO CHANGES FOR MONTHS. At Waynesburg there will be no change made uptil next August, and the three other Presidental offices in Congressman Ray's district, Brownsville, Connellsville and Canonaburg, the present postmasters will be undisturbed for a long time yet. Congressman Craig has done his best to secure the postoffices in his district for his Republican friends, but he has been met with e statement that at all the following places the postmasters would serve out their terms: Blairsville, Indiana, Brookville, Reynoldsville, Freeport, Kittauning, Baker's Landing, Irvens, West Newton, Scottdale, Mt. Pleasant and Greensburg. As that includes all the places at which changes are yet to be made, Mr. Craig is resting on his oars. The terms do not expire for several months vet. The situation is the same with regard to the Oil City Postoffice, and although there are several candidates in the field, they will have to be patient until along

about next February or March. LIGHTNER. TO GET RID OF FURAKER.

His Friends and Focs Trying to Send Him to Russia. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, December 15 .- The report that Governor Forsker, of Ohio, is going to Europe for rest when his term expires next January has given rise to the impression among many of his Ohio friends and foes here that he will be appointed Minister to Bussia. Forsker's friends think that if he goes as Minister for two years and comes home just preceding the national campaign he will find Ohio anxious to honor him, and all the old fends will be forgotten It is said that several politicians have already talked to Harrison on this topic, and that it is very likely Forsker will be given the appointment, if he wishes it. He has a large family of children, mostly daughters, whom he would like to educate in Europe. Cleveland appointed Pendleton to Ger-many, and Stallo to Rome, both men being

ALL POREIGNERS MADE CITIZENS.

The New Government of Brazil Issues Radical Declaration. LISBON, December 15 .- The Brazilian Consul here has received a telegram from Rio Janeiro announcing that a decree has been promulgated declaring all foreigners residing in Brazil citizens of the Republic from the date on which the Republic was proclaimed, and that all foreigners in future shall be considered Brazilian subjects and enjoy all civil and political rights, except the right of becoming Chief of State, after a residence of the result.

residence of two years.

In all cases the Government reserves the right to refuse citizenship. The decree is signed by Ministers Fonseca and Lobo.

A DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

The Erection of a Lucge Bospital Decided to be a Necessity. MORGANTOWN, W. VA., December 15 .serious has the epidemic of diphtheria in Clinton district, this county, become that BRICE IS HUSTLING.

DECEMBER 16, 1889.

is Conducting a Very Shrewd Campaign for the Otio Senatorship—Thomas is Not Belleved to be in the Race.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

COLUMBUS, December 15.—The Christmas season and holiday festivities will in all probability interfere with the progress of the Senatorial fight in this State but very little. The contest is becoming close and interesting. The candidates other than Calin S. Brice have discovered all at once that vin S. Brice have discovered all at once that the Lims statesman has been doing some substantial work among the Democrats of the State and that he already has the advantage in the way of public sentiment.

J. H. Thomas, of Springfield, who was the first candidate out, and who was supposed to have the lead, is surprised at the manner in which the Brice canvass has been managed. While Thomas was flooding the State with a private circular containing a long sketch of his life and work, together with his picture, and setting forth his with his picture, and setting forth his claims to the honor of the Senatorship, Brice came in a week or two later, and the first thing each of the Democratic papers of the State discovered was that they had Calvin S. Brice on their subscrip-tion lists. By this means he kept track of tion lists. By this means he kept track of the weak spots in the State and set about to remedy the evil by working up a proper sentiment and placing his record before the people in those counties. In the line of the newspaper press Brice scored his first victory. This has been followed up by good management and he has succeeded in keeping himself in the good graces of the Democrats of the State as well as the other candidates.

There has been an effort in progress for the past two weeks to get Mr. Thomas to withdraw from the contest on the supposition that he was losing ground in the fight, but some of his best managers have been unable to get him to move, and he will remain to the close. Democrats who are keeping close watch of the situation consider now that McMahon has a much better chance of election than Thomas, and should chance of election than Thomas, and should the situation become so complex that Brice cannot be elected, it is believed his forces will go to McMahon. The Dayton man has his own county and Congressional district, and is talking direct from the shoulder

A VERY DETERMINED PIGHT.

The Eastern Glass Blowers Take Significant Action at Last. INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, December 15,-The trouble between the glass blowers and the Manufacturers' Association is no nearer a settlement. A significant movement on the part of the men has been made. About three weeks ago George Madden, a former three weeks ago George Madden, a former employe of George Green, of Woodbury, N. J., was engaged by the Pioneer Glass Company, Gate City, Ala., to put their plant in working order. He has completed his work, and some time daring the early part of this week 18 glass blowers from Woodbury will start for Caste City, where there will be employed by Gate City, where they will be employed by the company under the regulations of Dis-frict Assembly 143, Knights of Labor. Mr. Madden will be engaged in the capacity of

nanager. Louis Arrington, Master Workman of District 143, in speaking of the extended lockout said this afternoon: "You can see by the report of the four hours' strike at Green's, in Woodbury, that his factory is running with a force consisting almost en-tirely of boys. We maintain our position.
The manufacturers domand that we submit to a reduction of 15 per cent."

THE IRISH QUESTION ONLY.

Mr. Gladstone Will Not Take Part in the Eight-Hour Agitation. LONDON, December 15 .- Mr. Gladstone declines to accept the invitation to initiate an agitation looking to the establishment of a working day of eight hours. He says, that his time must be largely devoted to the settlement of the Irish question, and that for this reason, as well as on account of the infirmities of age, he must abstain from taking a leading part in the movement.

He promises dispassionately to consider the subject when the proposed eight-hour bill is presented in Parliament.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in his letter on the eight-hour movement, says that eight hours of labor, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation, seems to be the ideal at which democratic legislation may wisely and profitably aim. A work ing day of eight hours would diminish the number of the unemployed, and it would also lessen the profits of the capitalist. If the latter result were a disadvantage it would be largely outweighed by the in-

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The Banished Prime Minister of Brazil Has Issued a Manifesto. LISBON, December 15 .- The Viscount de

Ouro Preto, the Brazilian Imperial Prime Minister, has issued a manifesto to the people of Brazil. He deals first with the position of affairs on the eve of the revolution in Brazil and the information which the Government possessed concerning the move-ment. He says it was impossible to crush the plotters, as the Government could not rely upon either officers or soldiers, and was betrayed by the leaders of the army and navy, including the Minister of War, Maracju. The Ministry continually re-ceived assurances of loyalty from various military officers, who thus sought to mask

the conspiracy against the throne.

In conclusion, the ex-Prime Minister appeals to the people to exercise their freedom of choice at the coming elections. He counsels his supporters not to surrender, but to vote for all his friends who may become

THREE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE. An Unknown Man Who Was Very Deter-

mined to End His Life. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, CONNELLSVILLE, December 15 .- A welldressed stranger, seemingly tired of life, made three efforts at anicide here this morning. First he threw himself on the railroad track in front of engine No. 324, but was dragged off in time to save his life by the

In a few minutes he made a second attempt and being frustrated a second time, rushed to the river and jumped in. The police fished him out and locked him up. The man refused to tell his name or resi

TWELVE MILES OF WIRE Lowered to the Ground by the New York

Board of Electrical Control. NEW YORK, December 15.-The men sent out by Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy vesterday to remove all poles and wires which violated the rules of the Board of Electrical Control, took down about 12 miles of electric light wires and 39 poles. They will continue work to-morrow.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR! CHARLESTON, W. VA., December 15 .-W. A. McCorkle, who distinguished himsell a few days ago by slapping United States Marshal White in the face for some the County Board of Health has directed the erection of a large hospital in the afficit whipped Editor Rober, of the Tribune, ficted district, and will send a competent staff of physicians to take charge of it. Many deaths have occurred. A THRILLING STORY

Told by a Syracuse Undertaker Who Has Just Returned From

A TRIP TO THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Hall, of the Ninsic. AN UNPLEASANT PROPESSIONAL DUTY.

Told by Him.

A Syracuse undertaker, just returned from the Samoan Islands with the body of a United States engineer, tells a tale of great cruelty and inhumanity. His story reflects somewhat on the naval squadron now at the islands, and Secretary Tracy will be asked to investigate the reported state of affairs.

STRACUSE, N. Y., December 15 .- John deCarthy, an undertaker of this city who has just returned from a trip to the Samoan Islands, where he went to recover the body of Chief Engineer George W. Hall, of the United States steamer Nipsic, tells a thrilling story of adventure, and brings back information reflecting on the naval squadron in those waters which he intends to formally bring to the notice of Secretary Tracy.

Engineer Hall, whose wife lives here, died in the Samoan Archipelago on June 18 last under mysterious circumstances. Mr. McCarthy refuses at present to divulge what he has learned, but it is inferred that the dead engineer was abandoned on the most desolate island of the Tutuita, while deathly sick, through some disagreement with his commanding officer. Engineer Hall had served his time in the navy, and when he died was on his way home to re-

FRIGHTFUL CRUELTY. Mr. McCarthy says that Chief Engineer Gowan, of the United States steamer Alert, on his return, will give the startling facts in

a frightful case of cruelty.

The abandonment of Hall to his hard fate also involves the steamship Zealandie, owned by Claus Spreckels, whose commander refused to stop at Tutuila, although knowing of Hall's predicament. Mr. McCarthy told Spreekels of this when he got back to San Francisco. Mr. Spreckels said that the report he received was that there was a storm and the man-of-war could not be seen. He also said that the United States Government had not acted fairly in paying the English Government \$8,000 more to carry the sailors wrecked at Apia home than his vessel would have done it for. He said further that he was not paid for carrying the mails, which, however, his steamships usually do, from

the Samoan group.

Mr. McCarthy recovered the body, and getting it safely to Honelulu, expressed it home. In relating his experiences he said: THE UNDERTAKER'S STORY. Having secured a metallic casket and em-Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, and arranged with him to ship the casket by his steamer, the

\$400, half of which was for my own passage and \$200 for the body. In addition, I paid \$125 for the passage of my wife to Honolulu. We left San Francisco on September 14 on the steamer Australia, We landed at Maillan, in the Sandwich Islands. There I left Mrs. McCarthy, and took the steamer Zealandie a few days later, which had on board the casket, emballning fluid and other things necessary for the duty I had to perform. It was a question at that time whether I could be landed in Leon Bay, in which is situated the island of Tutuila. The receipt of my passage read that I was to be landed there if practicable. This was to guard against rough weather, reaching Leon Bay at night, or other possible contingencies.

Tutuila is not a regular port. The United States Government vessels meet the steamers there and get the mail, but landing can be made only in small boats. Claus Spreckels had teld me that he thought I would get through all right, as trouble was experienced but once, so far as he could remember, and that was when poor Hall was left there to die. At that time, Spreckels said, there was a heavy sea, and it was impossible to land—at least that was the report made to him.

A MOST CRUEL CAPTAIN.

A MOST CRUEL CAPTAIN. I was sick five of the seven days it took to get from Mailuka to Leon Bay. When I was able to get on deck one of the officers of the vessel told me I was all right if we got to Leon Pays told me I was all right if we got to Leon Bay in day time, but if we got there at night I might be taken on to Australia, and not get home until spring. My chances of landing would be better on another ship, he said, than on the Zealandie because the captain of our vessel was cruel, and knocked the natives from his ship. They were afraid of him and anyone on his ship. Sometimes, he said, when the natives tried to get on board the ship he would order their hands cut with knives, and let them drop into the sea. I had been told at Honolulu that the captain was cruel, and I was in constant dread that he would do something to prevent me from getting off.

Finally I mes the captain and asked him what my chances were to be landed at Tutulia.

Finally I met the captain and asked him what my chances were to be landed at Tutulia. He reptied, in a gruff manner, that they were not good, and that I might have to go to Australia. I told him that the family of Hall had desired me to ask him why he did not stop there in June and take Hall off the island. He said that he had made his report to the proper authorities, and that I could see that if I wanted to when I got back to San Francisco, if I ever did get back. I told him that the family blamed him for Hall's death. He replied that he couldn't help that. He is a German, and one of the cruelest men I ever met.

NOT A CIVIL ANSWER.

I asked him how I was to leave his vessel at he did not know, unless we met a United States ship. A little sailing vessel, he said, came from Apia for the mail, but took no States ship. A little sailing vessel, he said, came from Apia for the mail, but took no freight. I asked him bow long it would take me to get a boat from the natives, and he said about an hour. I then asked him if he would wait that hour, until I could get a boat, in case I had to, and he replied that he would not, as the Australian Government would fine him \$25 an hour for every hour he was late. I told him I would willingly pay the fine, whatever it might amount to, if he would agree to consent. He refused and seemed to be overjoyed at my predicament. I tell you, it ever I prayed in all my life it was that day and night, that we might reach Leon Bay in the day time.

Well, on Sunday morning we sighted Leon Bay, and there was the United States man-of-war Adams. I can tell you I was glad when I saw her. When we got near her an officer came on board our ship, and I showed him my papers and told him that I was after Hall's body. This officer paid no attention to me. Why? I probably will never understand, I supposed that when I met an officer of any American man-of-war, and explained my errand, that I would be given all the assistance possible, but it was not so. We fortunately had on board of the Zealandle the Governor of Australia and his suite, and the captain did not dare display so much of his temper toward the natives as usual. Several of them got aboard the ship, offering curiosities for sale. I ran to them, offering them gold and trying to make them understand that I wanted to get ashore. Withen the United States officer saw how determined I was he told me that he would take me off.

NOT MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT.

The casket and other things were lowered nto a boat, and I reached the man-of-war a right. Lieutenant Commander Woodworth right. Ideutenant Commander Woodworth was in charge, owing to the absence of the commander, who was sick and had gone away for rest. Lieutenant Woodworth said that he was bound for Apia, and asked where I was going. I offered him my papers to look over, but he refused to read them, and insisted upon my telling him where I was going, and what brought me to that part of the world. Finally, he looked carelessly at my papers, after I had forced them upon him, and I explained my mission. He gave me so little encouragement that I talked with a sailor, and as told me that some of the natives would take me to Leon Say,

nine miles off, for \$7. I agreed to pay the amount, and he lowered the tasket, cask of embalming fluid, and other things into a small

embalming fluid, and other things into a small boat.

The casket fell into the sea and would have been lost had it not been packed so that it would float. This frightened the natives, and it was only after a struggle that I got them to help get it into the boat. There was a priest on board from Pango Pango, and he told me that the priest at Tutulla was French, and knew very little English. So be gave me a letter to him, explaining my mission.

Finally the man-of-war went eight miles into the bay, and the natives rowed me the rest of the way. It was the first American vessel ever so near the place. An English vessel had once been there. There were only three natives who knew anything about our language—a white man and three half breeds. At 9 o'clock at night we got within half a mhe of the shore and struck a reef. Then one of the natives got out and walked in to tell of our coming. The others found a channel, and after getting as near the shore as we could, one of them waded in, carrying me on his back. The boat was then unloaded. He Brings Back the Body of Chief Engineer

The natives were no clothes, only pieces of cloth wound around the body at the waist. When the casket and other things were landed they walked around them and examined them they walked around them and examined them curiously. The keg of embalming fluid attracted great attention, and I became frightened for fear that they would get into their heads that it was whisky or wine, and drink it and get poisoned. While I was trying to explain things to them, and wondering what on earth I was to do, the priest who lives there came down to the shore, having heard of my arrival. It was moonlight, or we never would have been able to land. The priest welcomed me warmly. I made bim understand that the keg of fluid was rank potson, and then he had it taken to his house.

A NEW TERROR.

It was at this priest's house Hall die and with the reverend man's assistance, Mr. McCarthy resurrected the body and prepared it for shipment. It was from this priest that some of the damaging information was obtained.

NOT ALL PEACEFUL.

Rumors of Bloodshed in Connection With the Benzilian Revolution-Eight Navni Officers Said to Have Been Secretly Shot.

NEW YORK, December 15 .- The steamer Horrox arrived here to-day from Brazil, She left Rio Janeiro on November 23. The Horrox was at Saulos when the news of the deposing of the Emperor was first an-The Republicans placarded the place with handbills on which was printed the official information, and also a para-graph requesting the people not to hold any political meetings until later. This had its tended effect, as the situation was accepted by the people without any manifest dissatis

On the second day of the revolution s

cipher dispatch was received at Rio Janeiro announcing that there had been an aprising at Bahia, and that a fight had taken place between the militia and the Imperialists, and that 500 persons had been killed. After that the Government at once stopped all cipher telegraphic communication, and put a strict watch on all the ordinary message that were sent on the wires. The Republi cans left no stone unturned to accomplish their purpose. So complete were their arrangements, that when the Republic was announced all of the Imperial war vessels, that had been lying in the harbor, were so fixed that it was impossible for them to participate in any uprising that might have possibly occurred. The man-of-war Nitheroy had been placed in a dry dock several days before and was half dismantled when the Republicans made their great move.

Another rumor heard by the Horrox's officers was one regarding the fate of eight naval officers who had refused to submit to Zealandie, which was to meet me at Honolulu and go on to Tutzila. He agreed to land me there and bring me back for \$100, half of which was for my own passage and \$200 for the body. In addition, I paid \$125 for the passage of my wife to Honolulu. We harbor carrying aloft an Imperial flag. A party of Republicans gave chase in another boat, and some shots were exchanged. The naval officers were captured and incarcerated in a prison on one of the small islands in the harbor. None of the men had been seen up to the time the Horrox left Rio, and Captain Henning said that the general belief of the people was that they had been secretly shot while in prison, as the noise

> who were near the spot. DID GOWEN DIE A SUICIDE?

His Nephew, Who Accompanied the Remains, Unwilling to Say.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, December 15 .- It was 8:12 o'clock this morning when the special train that had conveyed the body of Franklin B. Gowen from Washington drew up before the pretty little station of Mount Airy. Francis I. Gowen, the nephew of the dead man, and James E. Hood, another relative, whose duty it had been to recognize and claim the body of the dead lawyer, were the only passengers.

The funeral, which will be strictly private, will take place on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. The services will be held at the house, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. E. Hill, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Gowen was one of the

most prominent members.
Francis I. Gowen, the nephew, brought the body from Washington, was seen later at his residence on Gowen ave-When asked whether thought Mr. Gowen nue. family committed suicide or whether he had been murdered, he said: "I do not care to say what we think about the matter. I do not wish to make public anything more than the papers have already published."

DYING FOR A LITTLE DOG. Strange Illness of a Lud Whose Brother

Was in Pitraburg. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, December 15 .- Bessie Krause is lost. Bessie lives on East Seventy-first street. She is only a little brownfaced pug dog. But since her loss her little 14-year-old master, Oscar Krause, has brooded so over his loss that he has become seriously ill and to-night lay under the influence of opiates, as he has been unable to sleep or eat for more than 24 hours. A physician was summoned and a telegram was sent to Oscar's brother, a business man, who was in Pittsburg. Kranse arrived in town to-day. He was

THAT LONE HIGHWAYMAN AGAIN.

his brother, but bore it better.

He Holds Up a California Stage and Secures the Registered Mail. NEVADA, CAL., December 15 .- The stage from Downieville was held up this afternoon four miles above here by a lone highwayman. There were three passengers, but one escaped to the woods. The others were ordered to dismount. A freight wagon with two men next came along and they were also compelled to dismount and join About \$150 was taken from the pas

THE PIRST BROKEN CARLE

An Unprecedented Night for Passengers on

and five puckages of registered mail were

Penn Avenue. Last night about 11:30 o'clock, the cable on the Penn avenue traction line, snapped

in the Penn avenue traction line, snapped in the power house, at Thirty-third street, and caused a consequent stoppage of all the street cars on the line.

The cars were laying at little intervals all along the line from Seventh street, down town, to Frankstown avenue, in the East Rud. It was nearly 2 o'clock before the cable was spliced and the engines again started, and by 3 o'clock all the cars were in the house.

THREE CENTS HER BALL DEAL.

Von a Anxious for Pittsburg's
Pla & the Players' League.

CONFR E WITH THE BOYS, Which May Result in St. Louis Supporting

HANLON TO JOIN THE CLEVELANDS,

the New Local Club.

Case the Other Players Are Transferred to the Mound City.

One of the propositions to be made to-day at the meeting of the Baseball Players' League in New York, is the transfer of the Pittsburg club to St. Louis, to take the place of the former Association club in that city. All the signed players are to go to the Mound City if such a deal is made, except

Hanlon, who is slated for Cleveland.

INPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, December 15 .- The Players' National League will have an important subject to wreatle with before its organization is thoroughly perfected. It is not a question of an amalgamation with the American Association, as generally supposed, but the admission of the St. Louis elub alone. President Von der Alie and ex-Congressman O'Neill have had informal talks over the matter, since their arrival in this city, with some of the Players' League magnates, but it was not until to-night that a conference between the Mound City gentlemen and John Ward, Al Johnson, Ed Haulon, Dan Brouthers, Fred

Pfeffer, John Rowe and others was held. The conference was a long one, but what action was determined upon was kept a profound secret. Still, the belief is strong that St. Louis will be a member of the new organization in place of Pittsburg. OPENED THE DOOR,

While it was the coriginal intention to keep the organization intact, still it is claimed that in the event of any club wishing to withdraw there would be no ob staele thrown in the way. This, it is said, is the situation of Pittsburg at present.
It appears to have been a difficult matter for the Gas City to raise the necessary

money to carry on a club, and as its supporters have a chance to retire gracefully, it is thought that the scheme looking to the substitution of the St. Louis club has been fully arranged. There will be certain considerations that Mr. Von der Abe will have to accede to, among them being the loss of all those men who have signed to play elsewhere. This means that he will not have the services of Robinson, Latham or Comiskey. He will get all the Pittsburg players who have signed Players' League contracts, barring Hanlon, who it is said will be transferred to

THE ATHLETICS ALL RIGHT. There will hardly be any efforts made to get the Athletic club Into the ranks, without some other club wishes to withdraw. That is hardly likely. In talking of the new organization do not hesitate to say that that club is all right, leaving the inference that, if it is not a member, it will be next door to it; that is, there will be an amalgamation of the Philadelphia Players' club

and the Athletics, with William Sharsig as manager. There seems to be no question about the stability of the other clubs. Buffalo is conof the discharge of fire arms had been heard in the prison the next day by some people tented with the aspect of affairs, and while it is rumored that Arthur Irwin will be transferred to the Boston club, it will still leave Jack Rowe and Jim White to look

after the condition of affairs.

THE EIGHT HOUR BADGE. A New Labor Emblem Issued by the Ameri-

can Federation. SPECIAL THEFBAN TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK. December 15 .- For the most part, workingmen at the meeting of their unions to-day wore the new badge of the American Federation of Labor. It is a disk of copper or gold, half an inch in diameter, enameled to represent a henisphere, as shown in maps of the world, in blue or black, but marked by only eight meridians in gilt. These are indicative of the demand of the Federation of Labor for a work day of eight hours. Above the disk is a scroll with the letters "A. F. of L." Underneath is a pendant "A. F. of L. Underneath is a pendant inscribed, "Labor Omela Vincit," omitting, as is usual, the word "Improbus" from the quotation. Ou the disk at the north pole is the figure "8," and at the south pole is the word "Hours."

"More than 100,000 of these badges have

been struck off in the last week," Secretary J. J. McGuire said to-day. 'They are worn by men who are going to try mighty hard to impress upon the country that eight hours is enough the country that eight hours is enon for a man to work these days of improv methods of doing everything. I am of the opinion that an eight-hour work day will be a glorious success."

BOGUS GAMES OF POKER Alleged to Have Been Used as a Means to Buy Legislative Votes.

ST. LOUIS, December 15 .- An expose is published here of alleged legislative corruption at Jefferson City, Mo. It is claimed that the live stock inspection bill, introduced by the St. Louis Butchers' Union in the last Legislature, was defeated by the absolute purchase of State Senators. It is admitted by the friends of the measure that a fund of \$3,000 was raised to be expended in support of the bill, but that the money was to be used in the boodling of Legislator It is claimed, however, that Legislators

sold out to the butchers and then increased their infamy by deserting their employers when the vote came on, and that they met the agents of the dressed beef monopoly, and in bogus games of poker pretended to win what was really a bribe for their votes,

KILLED BY AN INCANDESCENT. Such is the Sad Evidence in the Case of

Patrick Sullivan. NEW YORK, Decemder 15,-The autopay of Patrick Sullivan, found dead Saturday in the electric works, foot of East Eightieth street, indicates that he had slipped and fallen with his head on the register of an incardescent lamp he carried, attached to flexible tubing, at the same time smashing the lamp in his left hand. He was probably stunged. The current thus established may

Barrett to Undergo a Surgical Operation NEW YORK, December 15,-Arthur B Chase, manager for Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, returned from Boston to-day, and stated to a reporter that Mr. Barrett will undergo a surgical operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston